

## RINGKASAN

Penelitian dengan judul “Reformasi Birokrasi dalam Upaya Pencegahan Korupsi di Sekretariat Daerah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta” bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan mendeskripsikan reformasi birokrasi dalam upaya pencegahan korupsi di Sekretariat Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta serta mengetahui faktor-faktor yang menjadi penghambat dan pendorong reformasi birokrasi dalam upaya pencegahan korupsi tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan paradigma konstruktivisme dan perspektif institusionalisme dengan metode penelitian kualitatif. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah pendekatan studi kasus. Teknik pemilihan informan menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi serta teknik analisis datanya menggunakan teknik analisis interaktif. Sedangkan untuk keabsahan data menggunakan triangulasi sumber.

Hasil penelitian ini menjelaskan: *Pertama*, bahwa pelaksanaan Reformasi Birokrasi di SETDA DIY telah dimulai sejak Maklumat Nomor 10 Tahun 1946 tentang perubahan Pangreh Praja menjadi Pamong Praja hingga saat ini. Selama perjalanan sampai sekarang, reformasi birokrasi di SETDA DIY telah mencapai beberapa capaian. Dalam pelaksanaan reformasi birokrasi terdapat delapan area perubahan, salah satunya yaitu area pengawasan. Dimana hasil yang diharapkan adalah terciptanya sistem pemerintahan yang bebas dari korupsi. Maka, perlu adanya penguatan pada area pengawasan reformasi birokrasi sebagai upaya pencegahan korupsi. Dalam area pengawasan terdapat empat program yang dijalankan, yaitu pengendalian gratifikasi; penanganan benturan kepentingan; dugaan pelanggaran dan pengelolaan pengaduan; pengendalian intern pemerintah (SPIP). *Kedua*, terdapat faktor-faktor pendorong dan penghambat dalam pelaksanaan reformasi birokrasi dilihat dari faktor internal dan faktor eksternal. Selain itu, terdapat faktor lain dalam program area pengawasan yang memiliki perbedaan masing-masing.

**Kata Kunci:** Reformasi Birokrasi, Area Pengawasan, Korupsi

## **ABSTRACT**

*The research entitled "Bureaucratic Reform in Efforts to Prevent Corruption at the Secretariat of the Special Region of Yogyakarta" aims to identify and describe bureaucratic reform in efforts to prevent corruption at the Secretariat of the Special Region of Yogyakarta and determine the factors that hinder and encourage bureaucratic reform in Efforts to prevent corruption This study uses a constructivism paradigm and institutionalism perspective with qualitative research methods. The approach used is a case study approach. The informant selection technique uses purposive sampling. The data collection technique uses interviews, observation, and documentation. The data analysis technique uses interactive analysis techniques. The validity of the data used source triangulation.*

*The results of the study explain that: First, The implementation of bureaucratic reform at the Secretariat of the Special Region of Yogyakarta has been started since Edict No. 10 of 1946 regarding the change of the Praja Pangreh to become the Pamong Praja until now. Until now, bureaucratic reform in the Secretariat of the Special Region of Yogyakarta has achieved several achievements. In the implementation of bureaucratic reform, there are eight areas of change, one of which is the surveillance area. Where the expected result is the creation of a government system that is free from corruption So, it is necessary to strengthen the surveillance area of bureaucratic reform as an effort to prevent corruption. In the supervision area, there are four programs that are carried out, namely: gratification control, managing conflict of interest, alleged violation and complaint management, government internal control system.*

*Secondly, there are driving and inhibiting factors in the implementation of bureaucratic reform in terms of internal and external factors. In addition, there are other factors in the surveillance area program that have their respective differences. So, it is necessary to strengthen the area of supervision of bureaucratic reform as an effort to prevent corruption. In the monitoring area, there are four programs that are implemented. 2. There are factors that encourage and hinder the implementation of bureaucratic reform in terms of internal and external factors. In addition, there are other factors in the surveillance area program that have their respective differences.*

**Keywords:** *Bureaucratic Reform, Surveillance area, Corruption.*